

[THURSDAY, May 24, 1770.]

THE

[NUMB. 1429.]

NEW-YORK

OR,

GENERAL

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JOURNAL

ADVERTISER.

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	C's Age.	High- Water.	Rises H. M.	Sets H. M.	Days.
THURSDAY	1	10	4	43	8
FRIDAY	2	11	4	41	9
SATURDAY	3	12	4	41	10
SUNDAY	4	1	4	40	11
MONDAY	5	2	4	39	12
TUESDAY	6	3	4	39	13
WEDNESDAY	7	4	4	39	14

Days 14 Hours 30 Minutes the 30th.

Mr. HOLT, May 21st.
Honesty is the best Policy in all Professions, and
the Force of PLAIN TRUTH is irresistible.

AFTER the Week extraordinary Mr. Scott took to prepare his Answer to the Accusations exhibited against him, the Public had a Right to expect he would have "elbowed out" a Performance in some Degree adequate to the unequalled Abilities he so eminently possesses in his own Conceit; But his long studied Defence abundantly proves him to be no more than a "carping, quibbling sophistical Lawyer," so "accustomed to let out his Tongue and Talents for Hire," that he has no other Standard of Right and Wrong than as it suits his private Interest.

He has been charged with having "scandalously evaded the Payment of a just Debt, contrary to his solemn Promises, for many Years past, that he pleaded the Statute of Limitations, as a Mortgagee in Possession, and who had purchased the Equity of Redemption, against a Mortgagee out of Possession for an honest Debt, and that in an Instance where the mortgaged Premises are confessedly vastly more than sufficient to pay all the Incumbrances."—These Accusations still stare him full in the Face, unrefuted and even uncontradicted; and as to his futile Apologies, I cheerfully submit to the unbiased Readers, whether they do in any Degree mitigate his Guilt, and whether it is not most evident, that after what he has done, he would, if he could, avail himself of the same dishonest Plea of non Age to a Bond, to evade the Payment of any other just Debt.

I proceed now to illustrate the Lines I have chosen for my present Motto. I could have shewn in my former Paper, how utterly inconsistent with Truth are Mr. Scott's Declarations and Asseverations, of his having made Mrs. Schuyler the Offer of £.600 for her Mortgage; but this I reserved for another Occasion, justly suspecting, as the Event has shewn, that he might, like some People I have known, tell their Dreams and Stories so often, that at last they persuade themselves, and would swear they were really true.—Can any of Mr. Scott's best Friends suppose, after having so often repeated it in his two last Publications, that he would hesitate a Moment, to depose on Oath, if necessary, to his having actually offered Mrs. Schuyler £.600 for her Demand? How then must they feel for him, when they find he never did in Fact, make her such, or any other Offer whatsoever, (although he acknowledges his Friend of "great Understanding and Probity," advised him to do it) as will appear by the following Extract of a Letter to me from a Gentleman in Albany, on that Subject, and from other incontestible Circumstances; The Extract is,

"I find by Holt's Journal of the 19th inst, what Mr. Scott says about the Mortgage you bought of Aunt Schuyler against Aik's Estate, wherein it seems Scott has not so clearly opened the Truth; as Aunt

Schuyler declares he has never been near her, whenever she has been in New-York, or whenever he has been up here to attend the Courts, to make her any Offer, either by Word, Letter, or Message, as she willingly would have taken up with £.600 he pretends to have offered her by Letter; which Letter she solemnly declares, not to have received; or can it be supposed she would have refused the Offer? As this PRETENDED Letter must have been wrote her long before you made the Purchase from her of the Mortgage for less Money." The Fact is, Mr. Scott did, with the Consent of the Gentleman interested, authorize a "Gentleman nearly connected to Mrs. Schuyler," to go as far as £.600 for her Mortgage, if he found it could not be got for less, and therefore I was justified in saying Mr. Scott had offered so much for it, tho' not immediately to Mrs. Schuyler; but the Gentleman so authorized, "Nephew to her deceased Husband," never did, if she, a Lady of "great Understanding and Probity," can be believed) make her any Offer at all.—The Reasons for such Neglect must be submitted to the charitable Suggestions of the Reader, and although this honest Confession may possibly operate against me in the Prosecution of my Suit, as Mr. Scott insists that one of the principle Points on which the Chancellor founded his Judgment for over-ruling the Demurrer, was the Offer of £.600 to Mrs. Schuyler: Yet I scorn by such Craft, as the Concealment of Truth, "to get my Wealth."—I had, I confess a peculiar Pleasure in suffering my Adversary to assert Things at Random, the better to expose him for it afterwards; but I could not be justified in allowing him to proceed so far as to confirm his Asseverations with the Solemnity of an Oath, which possibly might be the Case if I did not deceive him: As he will be obliged to answer my Bill in a few Days, unless he can find out some new Quirk to evade it, as he has done for upwards of three Years past.—Let me now stop a Moment, and ask what Credit can possibly be given to this Man of "strict Honour and Integrity," who vaunts so superabundantly on an Offer he never made, and who has the egregious Effrontery to assert, "that so far was he from evading a just Debt, that under many disadvantageous Circumstances, and when in his Judgment the supposed junior Mortgage, under which I now claim had become derelict, and rendered, if ever executed, a meer Nullity, which he firmly believed Mrs. Schuyler considered as left, he did with the Consent of the Gentleman interested with him, offer her by Letter £.600 for such her Demand." Does it not on the Contrary most manifestly appear, that instead of being that generous Man he takes so much Pains to pass for; he intended from the Beginning to impose on the Credulity of a helpless Widow Lady?—Is it not as clear as the Sun at noon Day, that he "sedulously" endeavoured by the most hypocritical Arts, to persuade her of the "utter Improbability that but for his Efforts," she would never "receive a single Farthing of her Demand?"—Did he not in his Conscience think her Demand well worth £.600, "over and above some Profit he intended to reserve, which was the very End of his Purchase?" Altho' at the Time he pretends to have made it, the Principal and Interest amounted to very little more. Did he not instead of generously offering that Sum at once, as he pretends, Jesuitically employ a near Relation only to tamper with a Widow, and sift out the lowest Price she would take, and not frankly to tell her the highest Price they would give?—But Justice to that deceased Gentleman's amiable Character demands the Supposition, that as he was not left at Liberty to do the latter; Honour forbade him to attempt the former, and thus he never executed at all the desired Office.—Certain it is he never made the pretended Offer.—Noble Indications of my Adversaries boasted Generosity! Irrefragable Instances of his "aiming at no Advantage!" And most demonstrative Evidences that "he made this Offer with the strictest Attention to the Rules of Justice and Honour?"

* It is not very common for Lettice to miscarry between this and Albany.

Equal Credit will the World give to his having "made the first Advances towards a Settlement with Mrs. Schuyler, which passed unnoticed by her for near two Years;" when that Lady, whose amiable Character is so well and universally known, declares, as in the preceding Extract of a Letter from Albany, that he never applied to her for that Purpose, either by Word, Letter, or Message: Fully acquitted then must she stand for having never returned an Answer to his pretended Offer of £.600, which in Fact never was made to her by Mr. Scott, or any other Person whomsoever in his Behalf, tho' he proudly grounds his Defence principally on that single Circumstance.—Can it be necessary after such palpable Conviction of his wilful Deviations from Truth, not even guarded with his usual Salvo, "if his Memory serves him right," to pursue him through any more of his strange Aberrations.—Most certainly not.—The Word of a reputable Merchant is in all Places as good, and in this City will go much further than that of a quibbling Lawyer, even if he had never been proved to have departed from a sacred Regard to Truth; but how often the Contrary has been evinced during his Paper Controversy with me, the impartial Public will determine.—Is it however at all probable, that if Mr. Schuyler would have taken £.100 for an Assignment of his Mortgage, his Widow should have known so little of his Sentiments as to reject only a few Years after his Decease, the pretended generous Offer of £.600?—I say only a few Years after his Decease; because it cannot even be pretended to have been made after the Year 1760, when I became connected with the Family, and the Mortgage in Consequence thereof put into my Hands.—Equally improbable is it too, that I would let a Claim lie dormant, as my Antagonist insinuates, after being strictly enjoined by my Aunt to pursue her Claim with Diligence. And if Mr. Scott "did not purchase the Estate which gave Birth to the Controversy, 'till 1761," how inconsistent is it, that he should previously search out the supposed derelict Incumbrance, and make so great an Offer for it as £.600?—How often Mr. Duane spoke to him on the Subject, I never did particularly inquire, but that Gentleman assured me he had made "many Applications; which from his Character and well known Attachment to the Interest of his Clients, cannot be supposed were so faint and languid as not to give Mr. Scott abundant Reason to consider him during the Course of several Year's Solicitation, "as retained in the Affair," though the Contrary is asserted.—Beyond all Doubt is it however, that Mr. Duane was too long amused, as honest, un suspicious Men are very apt to be, with Mr. Scott's fair Promises and Pretensions, without being able to draw from him other than general Assurances, that he meant to do what was right, and not to take any Advantages: But Mrs. Schuyler, quite tired out with Promises, without Performance, ordered me in the Year 1766, to put her Papers into other Hands, when I applied to Thomas Jones, Esq; after which Mr. Scott desired I would "engage some Council on my Part, to assist in, and thereby facilitate the Settlement," I immediately let him know that I had engaged Mr. Jones for that Purpose; and though I had previous to such Engagement, applied to the same Person, to "know what Steps are necessary to recover Payment of the Money;" How can this most sagacious, carping Critic, remark, "an apparent Contradiction" in those Assertions?—The Point he labours so much to establish, as his grand Fort, our not having purchased in the prior Incumbrances, to which, he asserts (what he could not possibly know) there was no Impediment, I leave to be litigated by my Council, full as eminent in their Profession as himself, who, however assure me, that as my Case is circumstanced, his Doctrine will by no Means apply.—The just Grounds he may have had to depart from his pretended Offer, of less than Principal and Simple Interest, can never excuse him to the World, for not accepting my real Offer of compound Interest for his Demand, more sale, and consequently upon his own Principles

more unjust than mine; as he may easily elude the Impropriety, if any there be, of "publicly exposing the Reasons of the Disapprobation of the Estate," by throwing the Hard Bargain, if it is to, on me; and if a good one, it is in his Option to keep it, by paying my just Debt. How obstinately unjust and strangely perverse must then that Man appear, who cannot persuade himself to accept one or other of the proffered Remedies?—And until he can prove that the Remonstrance has run away, it will be difficult to conceive how Mrs. Schuyler or myself, can possibly lie under so great Obligations from the casual Circumstance of their happening to fall in such Hands.

The Advances and fair Offers I made for a Composition, both before and since the Commencement of my Suit, with which his Honour the Chancellor was acquainted, on recommending to the Parties an amicable Accommodation, and which both Doctor Bard and Mr. Wisner, did me the Justice to confess they thought too reasonable to be rejected; must have convinced his Honour of the Impropriety of any further Advances on my Part, and as he was restrained from "letting it be understood that any were made on the Part of Mr. Scott;" it was impossible he could under such Limitation, interfere further as a Mediator between us, or I am convinced he would have gladly executed the friendly Office.—I am well satisfied, since all my other Efforts have failed, to have determined, by a Court of Equity, and the whole unbiased World, the Justice of my Cause, to which I trust the arrogant Lawyer, with all his Craft and Sophistry, will in Process of Time be obliged to yield a Compliance.—

I shall conclude with a few Remarks on the latter Part of my Antagonist's lame Performance.—

That the H—e were deceived by the artful Memorial, which the Gentleman confesses, "he knew what he was about when he drew it," is evident from the Votes of the H—e, as well as from the Declarations of sundry M—rs of that H—e; nor is it any Impeachment on their Understandings; as many sensible, unsuspicious honest Men, as well as themselves, have often been deceived by the artful Deceits of others, in whom it was their Misfortune to place an ill grounded Confidence; and where Candor and Integrity are wanting, it is impossible for the wisest, best and most cautious Men on Earth, always to guard against every Imposition.

I am quite satisfied to let his futile Apology, relative to the Boston Letter, have its full Weight, without any further Reply; but I fancy it will puzzle this Prodigy in Understanding to assign a better Reason, amongst the many other cogent ones which were offered, for re-electing the old Members; than that they had honestly and faithfully obeyed the Instructions of their Constituents; but he and his Abettors hesitated not then to declare, that those Instructions did not contain the Sentiments of a major Part of the Electors, with the same Confidence he asserts to have "demonstrated his Approbation" of another late "Scheme, with a Majority of the Persons present," although the Event has notoriously proved the Contrary in both Instances.

I must certainly plead guilty to his Charge of not understanding the Subject of the Virginia Resolves, if they do, as he asserts, "in Effect maintain an absolute Independence of the Mother Country." I therefore beg Leave to subjoin a Copy of them, and humbly submit to the Decision of the Readers, whether they are not confined to the Right of American Taxation ONLY.

WHEREAS, the Honourable House of Commons in England have of late drawn into Question, how far the General Assembly of this Colony hath Power to enact Laws for laying Taxes and imposing Duties, payable by the People of this Majesty's most ancient Colony.—For settling and ascertaining the same to all future Times, the House of Burgesses of this present General Assembly have come to the following Resolutions:

That the first Adventurers and Settlers of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, brought with them and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other his Majesty's Subjects, since inhabiting in this his Majesty's Colony, all the Privileges and Immunities, that have or hath at any Time been held and enjoyed and possessed by the People of Great Britain.

Resolved, "That by two Royal Charters granted by King James the First, the Colony aforesaid, are declared and intitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of natural born Subjects, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the Realm of England."

Ref. "That his Majesty's liege People of this his ancient Colony, have enjoyed the Right of being thus governed by their own Assembly, in the Article of Taxes and internal Police, and that the same have never been forfeited, or any other Way yielded up; but have been constantly recognized by the King and People of Great Britain."

Ref. "Therefore, that the General Assembly of this Colony, together with his Majesty, or his Substitutes, have, in their representative Capacity, the only exclusive Right and Power to lay Taxes and impose them on the Inhabitants of this Colony, and that every other Attempt to vest such Power in any other Person or Persons whatsoever, than the General Assembly aforesaid, is illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and hath a manifest Tendency to destroy British as well as American Freedom."

Ref. "That his Majesty's liege People, the Inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield Obedience to any Law or Ordinance whatsoever, designed to impose any Taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the Laws or Ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid."

Ref. "That any Person who shall by speaking or writing, assert or maintain, that any Person or Persons, other than the General Assembly of this Colony, have any Right or Power to impose or lay any Taxation whatsoever, on the People here, shall be deemed an Enemy to this his Majesty's Colony."

The Printer having often latterly favoured his Readers with two Sheets instead of one, the Intrusion of a private Controversy may be easily eluded.—Such only as choose will read it, others will "conspire" to treat it with the Contempt they may think it deserves, as I shall, my Antagonist's future Productions, unless he comes more to the Point than he has yet done, and refuses, or at least contradicts, with proper Vouchers, and true Arguments, the Facts alleged against him.

I fear not the "Chastisement" of his Pen, the Malice of his Heart, or the Terror of his Arms; but shall always be

* A favourite Word of my Antagonist, and his good Friend and Conspirator Brutus, who, as well as another who subscribes himself a Son of Liberty, all avow the same Sentiments of some of the parricidal, treacherous Dons, the Merchants of this City; who instead of having made a partial Sacrifice of their Interests and Livings for the common Good of Society, as many of them dare impudently insinuate, have "hitherto as a Body not suffered by the Non-Importation Agreement, but from a sordid Motive of Gain, entered into it."

"that Man of Pride" (in spite of what my most Friends can say) to give him "a Rowland for his Oliver," in any Way he pleases.

ISAAC LOW.

P. S. Query.—Whether a Person who owns having seen, perused and approved of a Piece before it went to the Press, may not either in Law, Equity or common Sense, be deemed the Author and Publisher as much to all Intents and Purposes as if he had actually wrote and given it to the Printer with his own Hands, and whether therefore he has not been the Aggressor in the Controversy with I. L.

[It is said many Thousands of the following, were printed and sent all over England.]

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of To the PRINTER. [March 20.]

SIR, I Believe there is no man, however indifferent about the interests of this country, who will not readily confess, that the situation, to which we are now reduced, whether it has arisen from the violence of faction, or from an arbitrary system of government, justifies the most melancholy apprehensions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wisdom or vigour is left among us. The K—'s answer to the Remonstrance of the City of London, and the measures since adopted by the Ministry, amount to a plain declaration, that the principle, on which Mr. Luttrell was seated in the House of Commons, is to be supported in all its consequences, and carried to its utmost extent. The same spirit, which violated the freedom of election, now invades the declaration and Bill of Rights, and threatens to punish the subject for exercising a privilege, hitherto undisputed, of petitioning the Crown. The grievances of the people are aggravated by insults; their complaints not merely disregarded, but checked by authority; and every one of those acts, against which they remonstrated, confirmed by the K—'s decisive approbation. At such a Moment, no honest man will remain silent or inactive. However distinguished by rank or property, in the rights of freedom we are all equal. As we are Englishmen, the least considerable man among us has an interest, equal to the proudest nobleman, in the laws and constitution of his country, and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in support of them;—whether it be the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute. It is a common cause, in which we are all interested, in which we should all be engaged. The man, who defects it at this alarming crisis, is an enemy to his country, and, what I think of infinitely less value, a traitor to his S—n. The subject, who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures. The city of London have given an example, which, I doubt not, will be followed by the whole kingdom. The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the State, collected at the heart; from that point it circulates, with health and vigour, through every artery of the constitution. The time is come, when the body of the English people must assert their own cause. Conscious of their strength, and animated by a sense of their duty, they will not surrender their birth-rights to Ministers, Parliaments, or Kings.

The city of London have expressed their sentiments with freedom and firmness; they have spoken truth boldly; and, in whatever light their Remonstrance may be represented by courtiers, I defy the most subtil lawyer in this country to point out a single instance, in which they have exceeded the truth. Even that assertion, which we are told is most offensive to parliament, in the theory of the English constitution, is strictly true. If any part of the representative body be not chosen by the people, that part vitiates and corrupts the whole. If there be a defect in the representation of the people, that power, which alone is equal to the making of laws in this country, is not complete, and the acts of parliament, under that circumstance, are not the acts of a pure and intire legislature. I speak of the theory of our constitution; and whatever difficulties or inconveniences may attend the practice, I am ready to maintain, that as far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a question raised upon any other part of the Remonstrance. That the principle, on which the Middlesex Election was determined, is more pernicious in its effects, than either the levying of ship-money by Charles the First, or the suspending power assumed by his son, will hardly be disputed by any man, who understands or wishes well to the English constitution. It is not an act of open violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable breach of the laws attempted by his Minister, that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. Against such a King or Minister the people would immediately take the alarm, and all parties unite to oppose him. The laws may be grossly violated in particular instances, without any direct attack upon the whole system. Facts of that kind stand alone; they are attributed to necessity, not defended upon principle. We can never be really in danger, until the forms of parliament are made use of to destroy the substance of our civil and political liberties;—until parliament itself betrays

its trust, by contributing to establish new principles of government, and employing the very weapons, committed to it by the collective body, to stab the constitution;

As for the terms of the Remonstrance, I presume it will not be affirmed, by any person less polished than a Gentleman of the University, that this is a season for compliments. Our gracious S—, indeed is abundantly civil to himself. Instead of an answer to a petition, his — very gracefully pronounced his own panegyric; and I confess that, as far as his personal behaviour, or the royal purity of his intentions is concerned, the truth of those declarations, which the minister has drawn up for his master, cannot decently be disputed. In every other respect, I affirm that they are absolutely unsupported, either in argument or fact. I must add too, that supposing the speech were otherwise unexceptionable, it is not a direct answer to the petition of the city. His — is pleased to say, that he is always ready to receive the requests of his subjects; yet the sheriffs were twice sent back with an excuse, and it was certainly debated in council, whether or no the magistrates of the city of London should be admitted to an audience. Whether the Remonstrance be or be not injurious to Parliament, is the very question between the Parliament and the people, and such a question, as cannot be decided by the assertion of a third party, however respectable. That the petitioning for a dissolution of Parliament is irreconcilable with the principles of the constitution, is a new doctrine. His M—y, perhaps, has not been informed that the House of Commons themselves have, by a former resolution, admitted it to be the right of the subject. His — proceeds to assure us, that he has made the laws the rule of his conduct.—Was it in ordering or permitting his ministers to apprehend Mr. Wilkes by a General Warrant?—Was it in suffering his ministers to revive the obsolete maxim of *salus temporis* to rob the Duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a decisive turn to a county election?—Was it in erecting a chamber consultation of surgeons, with authority to examine into and supercede the legal verdict of a jury? Or did his — consult the laws of this country, when he permitted his secretary of state to declare, that, whenever the civil magistrate is trifled with, a military force must be sent for, without the delay of a moment, and effectually employed? Or was it in the barbarous exactness with which this illegal, inhuman doctrine was carried into execution?—If his — had recollected these facts, I think he would never have said, at least with any reference to the measures of his government, that he had made the laws the rule of his conduct. To talk of preserving the affections, or relying on the support of his subjects, whilst he continues to act upon these principles, is indeed paying a compliment to their loyalty, which I hope they have too much spirit and understanding to deserve.

His —, we are told, is not only punctual in the performance of his own duty, but careful not to assume any of those powers which the constitution has placed in other hands. Admitting this last assertion to be strictly true, it is no way to the purpose. The city of London have not desired the — to assume a power placed in other hands. If they had, I should hope to see the person, who dared to prelate such a petition, immediately impeached. They solicit their — to exert that constitutional authority, which the laws have vested in him for the benefit of his subjects. They call upon him to make use of his lawful prerogative in a case, which our laws evidently supposed might happen, since they have provided for it by trusting the Sovereign with a discretionary power to dissolve the parliament. This request will, I am confident, be supported by Remonstrances from all parts of the kingdom. His — will find, at last, that this is the sense of his people, and that it is not his interest to support either Ministry or Parliament, at the hazard of a breach with the collective body of his subjects.—That he is the King of a free people is indeed his greatest glory. That he may long remain as the King of a free people, is the second wish that animates my heart. The first is, THAT THE PEOPLE MAY BE FREE.

JUNUS.

L O N D O N.

March 20. The Council held on Saturday night, on the city remonstrance, being divided in their opinions, they came to no resolution. It is said the Lords Halifax, Rochford, Hillsborough, and Sir Edward Hawke, were of one opinion; and the Lords North, Gower, and Weymouth of another.

At a meeting of a certain club last night, it was agreed to present an address to a great person, approving of, and echoing back, the answer that was given to the city remonstrance. And to day the address came on again. A committee of enquiry is talked of, and that will be moved for on Thursday next.

The club came to two resolutions; the first importing, that the declaring the present P— to be illegal, and that its acts are not valid, is unwarrantable; and manifestly tends to disturb the peace of the kingdom. The second importing, that to convey such unwarrantable doctrines, under the specious pretence of a petition, is a gross and manifest abuse of the undoubted right of the subject to petition the crown.

There was a division upon a previous question, whether the business should go on? when it was resolved in the affirmative, by 284 against 127, which is the greatest majority that has appeared this session.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Alderman H—y, made a long and verbose speech, but did not throw any new light upon the subject. Lord N—th made a speech about one in the morning; and tho' it was very concise and laconic, it was allowed to be very pertinent and ingenious.

Mr. Edmund B—ke, with his usual eloquence, maintained the legality and expedience of the Remonstrance. He observed, "That the very name of Remonstrance implied somewhat disagreeable, but that such a measure was not for that reason to be declined, when the situation of affairs rendered it necessary."

We hear that two city officers have most solemnly declared, that in case both H—s should order the city R—nt—e to be burned by the common hangman, and order them, as is usual on such occasions, to carry their order into execution, they will not do it, if the consequence of their refusal should be the sending them to the T—r.

The reason given by some persons yesterday for not sending the L—d M—r to the T—r on Monday night was, that it would disappoint the minority of their dinner on Thursday at the Mansion-house.

To-morrow's evening of Westminster to me of an address, remonstrance for the redress of grievances, which were intended colonies.

March 21. Camps to town. There is to be upon Hounslow heath. Others are in agitation.

In order to effectuate to certain disagreeable carpet; we hear an ill will October next; in the inquiry will be set on foot to enquire the real cause of to exist among the people, remedy will be immediate, it is said, has Lord in the Majority.

We hear that a certain person, that should the Remonstrance of the common hangman Tower.

We are informed that taken of Lord Chatham respecting the dismissal (Camden) that those matters as to produce.

It is reported that in with Lord Chatham, should think himself of defence of his M—, also think himself a safe transactions from cheated.

It is said, that his M the words which Lord House of Peers.

We are told, that L right to refuse giving assertions in the upper ing them, he had been station.

It is said that some for a tour to the Continent debates in the House of (greatly derogatory to

Information is filed III and IV of a political Notwithstanding the address the King on the the several cities and be state.

We hear that a spirit to declare in their Remonstrance be obtained requisitions of government fully violated.

It is confidently asserted the members concerned France.

The report of the City by the common hangman assured is false.

We are assured that pately declared in We the city, he could have had pleased, but on the and took them upon him

A patriotic officer of place, that, "he still he had held for some time the present as no Parliament

March 22. A member following remarks on assumed power of a ce majority therein take it selves perpetual, for the see how they could be pr had solemnly declared it fere with the divisions of

Yesterday a grand enter Mayor, at the Mansion- great number of the nobil both houses of Parliament a one numerous, had it no brought on that day in Pa stance of the city of Lon fereral hours; the grand an elegance surpassing all c up; the whole service on grand and elegant taste. dinner by the most excellen procured in the kingdom, pieces prepared for the occ There were present, 6 D Lords, 2 Viscounts, 17 Ba House of Commons. The St. Paul's Church-yard, ar a number of loyal and pa each of which silence was pet, and in the intervals be music was performed: Besi 700 persons attended at the opened with her, by the o'clock, and continued ti the company broke up, gre elegance of the entertainm gularity with which it was

March 23. The Tweed is ordered to be got read Excellency the Earl of D Lordship to his government intends to embark in a few

On Saturday last the follo racters, were seen stuck up palace, viz. A P

"A cold winter i "A bloody summe

The above being taken noti pounds reward will be offic

to establish new principles, by the very weapons, the collective body, to stab the

monstrance, I presume it will be less polished than a Gentleman's compliments. Our gracious civil to himself. Instead of all very gracefully pronounced, that, as far as his personal of his intentions is concerned, which the minister has drawn outly be disputed. In every are absolutely unsupported, must add too, that supposing ceptionable, it is not a direct. His — is pleased to receive the requests of his sub-ice sent back with an excuse, a council, whether or no the don should be admitted to an stance be or be not injurious tion between the Parliament tion, as cannot be decided, however respectable. That of Parliament is irreconcilable-constitution, is a new doctrine, not been informed that the have, by a former resolution, he subject. His — pro- made the laws the rule of his permitting his ministers to eral Warrant?—Was it in the obsolete maxim of *nullum* and of his property, and there- county election?—Was it in of surgeons, with authority the legal verdict of a jury ws of this country, when he to declare, that, whenever a military force must be sent, and effectually employed l with which this illegal, execution?—If his — ink he would never have to the measures of his go- laws the rule of his conduct, ens, or relying on the su- stitutes to act upon these impliment to their loyalty, spirit and understanding

ly punctual in the perform- not to assume any of those has placed in other hands, strictly true, it is no way mon have not desired the d in other hands. If they son, who dared to prestat eached. They solicit their authority, which the laws of his subjects. They call of his prerogative in a case, ed might happen, since they the Sovereign with a discre- tament. This request will, Remonstrances from all — will find, at last, that d that it is not his interest tament, at the hazard of a of his subjects. That he is of his greatest glory. That of a free people, is the se- cart. The first is, THAT

JUNIOR.

On Saturday night, on the d in their opinions, they said the Lords Hallifax, Edward Hawke, were North, Gower, and Wey-

last night, it was agreed erion, approving of, and was given to the city re- dres came on again. A and that will be moved

ns; the first importing, —t to be illegal, and warrantable; and mani- of the kingdom. The ey such unwarrantable tence of a petition, is a undoubted right of the

evictus question, whether n it was resolved in the which is the greatest sions.

Mr. Alderman H—y, but did not throw any N—th made a speech ho' it was very concis be very pertinent and

usual eloquence, main- of the Remonstrance- me of Remonstrance im- that such a measure was d, when the situation of

have most solemnly de- should order the city common hangman, and cations, to carry their ot do it, if the conse- he fending them to the

sons yesterday for not the T—r on Monday point the minority of Mansion-house.

To-morrow's night is the day fixed for the election of Westminster to meet in Westminster-hall, to consider of an address, remonstrance, and petition to his Majesty, for the redress of grievance.

Yesterday counter orders were sent to the several manu- facturing towns, postponing the late commission for go. day which were intended to be shipped for the American colonies.

March 21. Camps for the army are forming round the town. There is to be one upon Black heath, and another upon Hounslow heath. These are fixed upon; and the others are in agitation.

In order to effectually put a stop to any more answers to certain disagreeable subjects which are now on the carpet; we hear an illustrious assembly will be prorogued till October next; in the interval, a minute and strict enquiry will be set on foot, in order to have time to investi- gate the real cause of the grievances which are pretended to exist among the people; and in fact, a constitutional remedy will be immediately applied. A plan of this nature, it is said, has been advised by a certain noble Lord in the Majority.

We hear that a certain Lord has given it in as his opi- nion, that should the Sheriff's refuse to attend the burning the Remonstrance of the city of London, by the hand of the common hangman, they ought to be sent to the Tower.

We are informed that if any more notice should be taken of Lord Chatham's words in the House of Peers, respecting the dismissal of the late Lord Chancellor, (Camden) that those two Noblemen have to concerted matters as to produce proofs of the truth of this assertion.

It is reported that in a conference his Majesty had lately with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him that he should think himself obliged at all times to stand up in defence of his M—y's just rights; but that he should also think himself a traitor to his country to screen any base transactions from the people, who were so amazingly cheated.

It is said, that his M—y is extremely chagrined at the words which Lord Chatham made use of in the House of Peers.

We are told, that Lord Chatham has an undoubted right to refuse giving proofs of some late extraordinary assertions in the upper club, unless at the time of deliver- ing them, he had been vested with some post in admini- stration.

It is said that some unpopular gentlemen are preparing for a tour to the Continent, in consequence of the warm debates in the House of Lords, fearing that some affairs (greatly derogatory to their honour) should come to light.

Information is filed against the author of numbers III and IV of a political paper, called, THE WHISPERER. Notwithstanding the two Houses of Parliament may address the King on the city Remonstrance, it is thought the several cities and boroughs of England will remon- strate.

We hear that a spirited borough in the West, intend to declare in their Remonstrance, that unless a redress of grievances be obtained, they will not comply with any requisitions of government, since the laws are so shame- fully violated.

It is confidently asserted, there will be no expulsion of the members concerned in the delivery of the Remon- strance.

The report of the City Remonstrance being to be burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange, we are assured is false.

We are assured that a certain high magistrate, has re- peatedly declared in Westminster, "That as the chief of the city, he could have prevented the remonstrance if he had pleased, but on the contrary, he avowed the contents, and took them upon himself."

A patriotic officer declared on Tuesday in a certain place, that, "he still continued of the same opinion as he had held for some time past, and that he looked upon the present as no Parliament."

March 22. A member of the upper club, made the following remarks on Monday, when speaking of the assumed power of a certain assembly. "That should a majority therein take it into their heads to vote them- selves perpetual, for the good of the nation, he could not see how they could be prevented, as that honourable club had solemnly declared it beyond their province, to inter- fere with the divisions of those self-electors."

Yesterday a grand entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, at which were present, a great number of the nobility and gentry of the minority of both houses of Parliament; the company would have been more numerous, had it not been for a debate unexpectedly brought on that day in Parliament, relating to the remon- strance of the city of London, which retarded the company several hours; the grand Egyptian hall was illuminated with an elegance surpassing all description, 600 dishes were served up; the whole service on plate, and every thing in the most grand and elegant taste. The company were entertained at dinner by the most excellent band of music that could be procured in the kingdom, consisting of a number of select pieces prepared for the occasion, and conducted by Mr. Rush. There were present, 6 Dukes, 3 Marquises, 21 Earls, 13 Lords, 4 Viscounts, 17 Barons, and 103 Members of the House of Commons. The houses in Corn-hill, Cheap-side, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Fleet-street, were illuminated; a number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, before each of which silence was proclaimed, by sound of trump- et, and in the intervals between them, an elegant piece of music was performed: Besides the company at dinner, about 200 persons attended at the lady Mayores's ball, which was opened with her, by the Duke of Devonshire, about 10 o'clock, and continued till near 5 in the morning; when the company broke up, greatly pleased with the grandeur and elegance of the entertainment, as well as the order and regu- larity with which it was conducted.

March 23. The Tweed frigate, now lying at Chatham, is ordered to be got ready with all expedition, for his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, in order to carry his Lordship to his government of New-York, for which he intends to embark in a few days.

APRIL 6.

On Saturday last the following lines, wrote in large cha- racters, were seen stuck up against the walls of St. James's Palace, viz.

A PROPHECY.

"A cold winter — a mild spring;
"A bloody summer — a DEAD —"
The above being taken notice of, it is said one thousand pounds reward will be offered to find out the author.

On Tuesday next (the 8th inst.) it is said, both houses of parliament will adjourn for the Easter holidays; and meet again on Monday the 23d instant. The reason of meeting after the holidays is on account of the budget, which, it is said, confide only of a lottery; and the consideration of some business relative to a forfeited estate in Scotland. It is expected the parliament will be prorogued about the 8th or 10th of May.

In several places in St. James's Park, and on the walls in the neighbourhood of the parliament house, these words have been written in letters near a foot long.—*Impress the mother—Impress the D—r—Impress her!*

In the lower room of the Robinhood Society on Monday night, on the State of the nation, the majority of Friday last became again the minority, the numbers being conside- rably above 200 to 20 odd.

It is said a gentleman has received some extraordinary in- telligence lately of some secret preparations, and intentions, respecting our old friends, who never can be idle, and are now united, and formed into a combination, not only to op- pose our trade, but are going on, in a most secret manner, to destroy it. The gentleman, we are told, has, in a most dutiful manner addressed a great Personage that he may be heard before the Secretary of State, in humble hopes notice may be taken of it; but if left to chance, a number of ill consequences to this nation will attend it, notwithstanding all Fr—ch evasions to the contrary.

By letters arrived in town this day from Edinburgh we are informed, that a report is current there, that orders are come from the War Office for his Majesty's troops, now in Scot- land, to hold themselves in readiness to march on a short warning, but it is not conjectured yet which rout they are to take.

It is now certain that a noble person, for his late conduct on his present political principles, will be soon deprived of that addition to his titles which gives him the military go- vernment of a certain country.

Saturday the Hon. Capt. Leveson Gower, brother to Earl Gower, set out from Pall-Mall, for Portsmouth, in order to take on him the command of one of the men of war belong- ing to the fleet which is shortly to sail from thence for the Mediterranean to watch the motions of the French and Spanish fleets, and to see whether they will offer to obstruct the passage of the Russian fleet. In case of an attempt of this kind, it is thought the latter will be joined by the En- glish fleet, though the consequence will be involving Great Britain in a war.

They write from Le-horn, that advice had just been re- ceived of a smart engagement between three Russian men of war and seven Tripolitan corsairs, in which four of the latter were sunk, one burnt, and one run on shore.

A letter from Galipoli mentions, that twenty sail of Turk- ish men of war are now riding near the mouth of the Helles- pont, to dispute the passage of the Russian fleet.

An ambassador extraordinary is soon expected in London from Constantinople, charged with a commission of great importance, from his Sublime Highness the Grand Signior to the King of Great Britain.

By letters from Gloucester we are informed, that they are making there the greatest preparations in order to celebrate the day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement.

An exact list of the whole French and Spanish marine has been procured by the Ministry at a considerable ex- pence, and appears so formidable that some spirited re- solutions, we hear, will speedily be adopted.

BOSTON, May 14.

Letters from New-York and Philadelphia, intimating, that it had been reported in those Capitals, the Merchants of this Town deter- mined to break thro' their Agreement and import Fall Goods, not- withstanding the Continuance of the Tea Duty, we can assure the Public, that nothing can be further from Truth, nor has the Spi- rit of the Trade at any Time appeared more determined. The bulk of the Goods which came contrary to Agreement, tho' shipped by Persons who had not signed, are now put on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, and do not fill the Hold by a fourth Part. No one besides the old Importers has yet had the Stupidity to act so much in Oppo- sition to the Sense of their Country, as to persist in Violation of its unanimous Resolution, we believe that our Trade with Great Britain, will not be open till the whole of the Revenue Acts is re- pealed.

We have advice from London, that his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, had been heard before his Majesty in Coun- cil, in answer to the Complaints made against him by this Province, and was honourably acquitted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Politics engage universal Attention. And whilst some are de- pending on one side, and some on the other, the state seems to be like a house unhappily divided against itself. All the counties that so lately petitioned the throne to no purpose, are now for remon- strating, after the spirited example set before them by the Livery of London; so that matters will soon come to a crisis, that must be either favourable to liberty, or friendly to monarchy and oppression. And all this, perhaps can only be determined by means of a civil war. Such, then, being the true state of the case, you need not be surprised at the superficial attention that has been paid to the petitions from America. Were there less confusion here, no doubt your complaints would have met with a more candid hearing; your friends, however, hope, that you will continue firm in your resolution of not importing the British manufactures; and you can- not think how pleased they were to hear of a vessel's returning, a few weeks since, from Boston to Bristol, laden with goods; for you must know, the Ministry had just before then plumed them- selves, not a little, with the notion of the inhabitants of New- England in general, breaking thro' their engagements, with respect to the non-importation, consequently they are now proportionably discouraged at the event above-mentioned, inasmuch, that it is by some thought, that the tea Act will yet be repealed in the course of this session."

Extract of another letter from London.

"The conversation now is, that it is under the contemplation of the Treasury, to come into an accommodation with the East-India company, as to the duty on tea, in the following manner.

"It is proposed to repeal the Statute, which allows a drawback of seven-pence halfpenny per pound on tea shipped to North Ame- rica, and to repeal the act, which imposes a duty of three-pence in the pound, payable in America; by which the revenue will be be- nefitted four-pence halfpenny in the pound, and a commercial ex- pedient be adopted for the total repeal of the revenue act."

By the other letters from England, in general, we learn, That the people were greatly dissatisfied with the reception of the remon- strance, &c. of the Lord Mayor and Livery of London by his Ma- jesty: That the Ministry were like to be continued: That some regiments were ordered up from different parts of the country, in order, it was said, to be ready in case any outrages should be com- mitted on the release of Mr. Wilkes, tho' it was thought they were intended as a check on the proceedings of the city of London, &c. That things seemed to be in the utmost confusion all over the country, the consequences of which the most thinking people were

very apprehensive of: And that it was the opinion of the friends, and most judicious friends of America, that should the colonies strictly persevere in their agreement of non-importation for another year, every thing would be settled to their liking.

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., May 24.

Friday last there was a Meeting of a numerous Body of the Merchants and Traders in this City, to debate on the subject Matter of Importation of Goods from Great Britain, when we hear nothing more was finally agreed on than to wait a few Weeks longer, in Hopes of hearing the Duty on Tea would also be repealed;—and therefore no Orders to be given till further Advice arrives.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON.

SIR,
"Now is the Time of Trial; now will all Europe see whether the Americans are possessed of VIRTUE; the Eyes of all are turned to your Part of the Globe, in eager Expectation of discovering your Sentiments, in regard to the Part you will act, since the partial Repeal; the Particulars of which, with the Debates thereon, you will see by the English Prints:—Your Conduct at this juncture, will, in a great Measure determine your future Fate; as the Omission of the Duty on Tea, in the Repeal, is left as the Test of American Liberty. 'Tis scarcely possible, my dear Friend, for you to conceive the Anxiety I shall feel, till I hear of your Determination, as on that, the very Existence of the present M-n-s-y., (whose Principles are so diametrically opposite to the true Interest of this great Nation) in a great Measure depends. They flatter themselves with the Expec- tation of seeing the Provinces divided, that some will choose to import, which must in a little Time induce the rest to follow the same Steps: But your real Friends think better of you, and I cannot be persuaded that you will now, af- ter so noble a Stand, sell your Birth-right for a Mess of Poi- son; it is only necessary for you to be true to yourselves, and all will be well in the End; as your Friends here are composed of the most sensible and important Characters in the Nation, who must in Time, bear down all Opposition; BE STEADY, AS VIRTUOUS; and as King H—y ob- served to his Men (just entering on Action)—disunited not your Mother's; now attest, that those whom you called Father's, did beget you."

The Mail for London, by the Duke of Cumberland Pac- ket, Capt. Goodridge, closes at the Post-Office on Saturday the 2d Day of June.

Wants a Place,

A Young Man who can be well recommended, is willing to wait on a Gentle- man, and has been used to tend at Table.

(29 32)

Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD or LEASED, for a Term of YEARS, FOUR Lots of Ground, lying at the Ship Yards: Any Person inclining to purchase or lease the above, may inquire of the Printer. Also to be sold, A likely Molatto Boy of 18 Years of Age, can do all Kind of House-work: is sold for want of Employ.

(29 32)

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP

E L L E N,

JOHN CLARK, MASTER;

WILL sail about the Middle of next Month: For Freight or Passage, agree with said Master, on board, at Cruger's Wharf; where the Ship may be seen, calculated for the convenience of Accommodation of Passengers, equal to any ship belonging to this Port.

May 24th.

(29 32)

JAMES RIVINGTON, BOOKSELLER,

Facing the Coffee-House Bridge,—Has the following Novels; Books of Instruction, Amusement, &c. to sell;

THE Sentimental Journal. and Commerce, by Mon- timer.
The Continuation of do.
The Farmer's Son of Kent.
The Farmer's Daughter of Essex.
The Citizen of the World.
The Fair American.
The Cottage.
The History of Lady Caro- line and Lady Frances Stroud, by Miss Minifie.
The Exemplary Mother.
The Woman of Honour.
The Polite Lady, for Mis- ses at Boarding School.
Eliza Musgrove.
Emily Montagu, by the Au- thor of Julia Mandeville.
The New CLARISSA.
Eliza.
Miss Somerville.
The Surprises of Love.
Commodore Byton's late Voyage round the World.
Clarissa.
Sir Charles Grandison.
Ruffhead's Life of Mr. Pope.
The Messiah.
The Death of Abel.
The Curiosities of Ireland, with Cuts.
The Elements of Criticism.
The Spirit of Laws.
The celebrated D. Robert- son's History of Charles the 5th.
Lord Littleton's History of Henry the Second.
Salmon's Geographical Grammar.
Langhorne's Constantia and Theodosius.
A new Dictionary of Trade.
Also the finest Vermilion Wafers.
Singleton's Gaffs for Cock-fighting, And his best Cook Screw.

MENS GLOVES for FUNERALS,

AND

KEYSER'S PILLS.

(29 32)

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. Holt,
Thou' I am not in Raptures with Rhyme; yet when it can
be read without doing Violence to the Language, and the
Sense is not sacrificed to the Sound; I think it a very pretty
Method of clothing the Ideas, and conveying useful Les-
sons to the Mind; and as the following Lines were, no
Doubt, intended to remind us of our common Fate;
(however dignified) I should be glad to see them in your
Poet's Corner. H. S.

THE DREAM.

I dream'd that buried in my Fellow-Clay,
Close by a Beggar's Side I lay;
And as to mean an Object shock'd my Pride;
Thus, like a Corpse of Consequence I cry'd:
Scoundrel, be gone, and henceforth touch me not;
More Manners learn, and at a Distance rot.
How! Scoundrel! with much haughtier Tone, cry'd he!
Proud Lump of Earth! I scorn thy Words and thee!
Here all are equal, now thy Case is mine;
This is my rotting Place, and that is thine.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Walter & Thomas Buchanan & Co.

COTTON and linen check handker-
chiefs, men's black ribb'd worsted stockings, flower'd
gauze aprons, and striped lawn, together with a few pipes;
hoghead and quarter casks of choice old Madeira, and Ten-
neriff wines; pickled salmon in tins and barrels, live
oil in barrels, tamarinds in kegs, and Lisbon salt, at 2s. per
water measure bushel. 28 31

RUSSIA DUCK of the best Qua-
lity, being white and very heavy, to be sold, at
very low Price, for Cash, at the House of W. R. H.
HENDRICKS, near the Custom-House. 28 31

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP AMERICA,
Capt. WILLIAM HERVEY;
HAS excellent Accommodations
for Passengers, and is well
known for a prime Sailer: She will
fail this Month.—For Freight or
Passage, apply to WILLIAM NEILSON, JOHN
MURRAY, or the Captain on board.
15 May 1770. 28 31

JOSEPH ALLICOCKE,

IS REMOVED

To ROTTEN-ROW,

Next Door to Mr. Jacobus Van Zandt's, and near the Coffee-
House, where he continues to sell as usual.

MADEIRA, Port, Lisbon and Te-
neriff wines, claret, Frontinack and other foreign
wines, rhennish, arrack, excellent old Jamaica spirits, West-
India rum, French Brandy, Geneva; salad oil in bottles,
velvet corks, teas, sugars, coffee, pepper, chocolate, &c.
&c. And will be thankful for the continuance of the favours
of his Customers. 28 31

ALL Persons having any Demands
on Peter Clopper, are desired to call and receive imme-
diate Payment; and all those that are indebted to him, are also
desired to come and make Payment, before the 1st of August, in
order to prevent Trouble.

N. B. He has on Hand, a general Assortment of dry Goods,
which he will sell at prime Cost, as he intends to quit the Business
of dry Goods. 28 31

For LONDON,

The SNOW HOPEWELL,
Capt. JAMES SMITH;
WILL fail with all possible
Speed: For Freight or
Passage, apply to John Murray,
or the Captain on board, at Murray's Wharf,
New-York, 12th May, 1770. 28 31

Run-away from the Subscriber in
Stratford, in Connecticut, on the 7th May, a Negro
Man, nam'd Jack, of a middling stature, pretends to be a Sur-
geon, his fore Teeth out, with a large under Lip, goes a little
leaning forward, and is left Handed: Had on or took with him,
a darkish coloured Broadcloth Coat, and double breasted short red
Jacket, and Leather Breeches, and also a Pair blue Cloth Breeches;
a Pair of Pump, and a thick Pair of Shoes, and a Beaver Hat.
The said Negro stole from his Master, three Half Johannes's,
Six Dollars, and a roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, branded on
the near Shoulder with the Letter S, with a Crost on the
Middle of it, with a Star on her Forehead, with a good breasted
Saddle and Bridle.—Whoever will apprehend the said Negro,
and bring him and the Mare to his Master, or without the Mare,
if he is not to be found, shall have Seven Dollars Reward, and
all reasonable Charges paid by the Subscriber. All Masters of
Vessels and others, are forbid to carry off the said Negro, or
harbour him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of
the Law. Dated in Stratford, May 12th, 1770. 28 31

TO BE SOLD,

NOT for any Fault, but because
she is with foal, (supposed to be by a black Stallion,
lately Capt. Chadwick's, as they got loose together once last
Year on Governor's Island) a Chestnut MARE, that for-
merly belonged to Dr. More, of the 16th Regiment, war-
ranted foand.—Inquire of the Printer. 28 30

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

BOLTON.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public,

that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in
the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where
his utmost Endeavours will be exerted to give satisfaction
to every Gentleman who may be pleased to frequent his
House, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, with stalls for 50 Horses,
are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whose constant Atten-
tion will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that De-
partment.

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD,

HAS removed his Store from Nassau-
Street to Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. Andrew
Hamcrly's, near the Cowles-Market; where he has to sell,
a general and fresh Assortment of Drugs and Medicines;
also the most approved patented Medicine from the original
Warehouses.
Country and Ship Orders will be punctually executed by
him, Family Prescriptions faithfully made up, and the Fa-
vours duly esteemed. 28 39

GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives,
in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash,

Pencil'd China,
TEA Table Sets complete,
Quart Bowls, 14s. 6d.
Pint do, 10s. 6d.
Cream Jugs, 10s. 6d.
Sugar Dishes, 10s. 6d.
Tea Pot Stands, 10s. 6d.
Spoon Stands, 10s. 6d.
Flower Jars, 10s. 6d.
Quart Mugs, 10s. 6d.
Pint Coffee Pots, 10s. 6d.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, 10s. 6d.
Butter Plates, 10s. 6d.
Tea Cups and Saucers with
Handles, 10s. 6d.
Burnt Image China,
Complete Tea Table Sets,
(19 Pieces), 10s. 6d.
Gallon Bowls, 10s. 6d.
Three Quart do, 10s. 6d.
Pint do, 10s. 6d.
3 Pint do, 10s. 6d.
Chocolate do, 10s. 6d.
Cups and Saucers, (4 Sizes), 10s. 6d.
Tea Pots, 10s. 6d.
Cream Jugs with Covers, 10s. 6d.
Sugar Dishes, 10s. 6d.
Tea Pot stands, 10s. 6d.
Cups and Saucers with Han-
dles, large and small,
Odd Saucers, Salt Sellers,
Biscuit and White China,
Table and Soup Plates,
Odd Saucers, Salt Sellers,
Do Cups, 4 Sizes,
Gallon Bowls,
3 Quart do,
3 Pint do,
3 Pint do,
1 do, do,
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
3 Pint Bowls,
Butter Plates,
Large Cups and Saucers,
Small do,
Tea Pots, 3 Sizes,
Do and stands,
Spoon Stands,
Brown China,
Large Tea Pots,
Small do,
Slop Bowls,
Chocolate do,
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
White China,
Sugar Dishes,
Cream Jugs,
Flower Jars,
White Stone Ware,
Sets of Oblong Dishes,
Tureens, large and small,
Butter Tubs and Stands,
Worcester Pattern Salad,
to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do Stew Pans,
Do Dripping Pans,
Do Skillets, Dogs, Waggon
and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chisels sorted, superior in
Quality to those imported
from Great Britain, and at
a less Price.

Decanters, new Fashion,
Wine and Water, and
Ale Glasses,
Neat Cut Salts,
Do Cruets,
Bowls with Covers, 4 Sizes,
Odd Glasses with Silver Tops,
for Cruet Stands,
Cruet Stands from 12s. to 6s. 3d.
Iron Ware from England,
Fifth Kettles with Strainers,
3 Sizes,
Stew Pans, 3 Sizes,
Tin Patty Pans, 3 Sizes,
Gallon and 3 Quart Tea
Kettles,
Queen Pattern Lamps,
Of the newest Patterns, very
useful for sick Persons.
Tin Lamps that serve for
several Uses,
Table Mats, 2 Sizes,
Pocket Steel yards,
Snuff Boxes,
Tob. do. with Burning Glasses
Japan'd Spectacle Cases,
Ivory Black, 3s. per Pound.
Bristol Grindstones,
London Grindstones, several
Sizes,
Best Velvet Corks,
Common do. 27 30

Decanters, new Fashion,
Wine and Water, and
Ale Glasses,
Neat Cut Salts,
Do Cruets,
Bowls with Covers, 4 Sizes,
Odd Glasses with Silver Tops,
for Cruet Stands,
Cruet Stands from 12s. to 6s. 3d.
Iron Ware from England,
Fifth Kettles with Strainers,
3 Sizes,
Stew Pans, 3 Sizes,
Tin Patty Pans, 3 Sizes,
Gallon and 3 Quart Tea
Kettles,
Queen Pattern Lamps,
Of the newest Patterns, very
useful for sick Persons.
Tin Lamps that serve for
several Uses,
Table Mats, 2 Sizes,
Pocket Steel yards,
Snuff Boxes,
Tob. do. with Burning Glasses
Japan'd Spectacle Cases,
Ivory Black, 3s. per Pound.
Bristol Grindstones,
London Grindstones, several
Sizes,
Best Velvet Corks,
Common do. 27 30

Decanters, new Fashion,
Wine and Water, and
Ale Glasses,
Neat Cut Salts,
Do Cruets,
Bowls with Covers, 4 Sizes,
Odd Glasses with Silver Tops,
for Cruet Stands,
Cruet Stands from 12s. to 6s. 3d.
Iron Ware from England,
Fifth Kettles with Strainers,
3 Sizes,
Stew Pans, 3 Sizes,
Tin Patty Pans, 3 Sizes,
Gallon and 3 Quart Tea
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Of the newest Patterns, very
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TO BE LET,

THE House in Beaver-Street,

in which Col. Reid lives:—Inquire at the House.
26 39

TO BE LET,

From the first of MAY

A House in Maiden-Lane, oppo-
site to Mr. Rutgers's Brew-House, with seven fire
places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a
good cistern:—Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 18

To be SOLD, by

NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near Ofwegen-Market;

London long pipes, TD

A variety of Scot's thread;

by the ounce or pound,

Scot's stuff in bladders, or

by the lb.

Felt hats, men and boys cas-

tor ditto,

White Chapel round and

square pointed needles,

Knitting needles, Jews harps,

Horn combs, and ivory fine

teeth ditto,

Painboard and silk stay laces,

Cruets and English worsteds,

Calicoes, stamp linen and

cottons, white calicoes,

Mullins and French cottons,

Long lawns, cambricks, and

Plain lawns,

A variety of thread laces, and

Darning threads,

Ell and yard-wide plain gauze,

Ell black gauze, love and

love ribbons,

Silk and leather womens'

gloves,

Worsted and leather womens

mitts

Holland bedticks, 7-4 and

6-4 bunts,

Best China cups and saucers,

Poplins, worsted damasks, &c.

Cambricks,

Black and coloured India

tassies,

Black English tassies and

Persians,

Sarfenses, various colours,

Knee garters, various colours,

Broad-cloths of various co-

lours and prices,

Bath rugs, rascens, frizes;

and half thick,

Penistons, flannels, long ell,

German serges,

Rascens, shalloons, durans,

Calimancoes, tammies, vari-

ety of flags, velvets,

Everlastings, large de nimes,

Satinets,

Stocking patterns, variety of

Sewing Silks,

Buttons, twist, coloured

Thread, buckram,

Cost bindings, quality bind-

ings, silk ferrits,

Galloons, yellow canvas for

working samplers,

Writing paper, ink-powder,

and primers,

Pfalters, Dilworth's spelling

books,

New testaments and bibles,

Dutch folio bibles,

A variety of Dutch books for

teaching children,

Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8

checks,

Nankens, by the piece,

Hoses, Bristol, Irish, and

childrens shoes,

Soushong and bohea tea,

Cotton,

Pepper, coffee, chocolate,

and powder blue,

Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs,

and mace,

Also, a complete set of in-

mans tools. 16 31

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S-SLIP,

O A R S,—Tar,—Turpentine,—

Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—

Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c. 9—

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of

the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef,

pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

BY Order of the Honourable Daniel

Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice, and the Hon. George D.

Ludlow, Esq; one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Ju-

diciary for the Province of New-York: Public Notice is hereby

given, by James De Peyster, of the City of New-York, Mer-

chant, an Insolvent Debtor, and his petitioning Creditors, to all

the Creditors of the said James De Peyster, to show Cause, if

LONDON, March 22.

Y our last letters from Constantinople we have the following copy of a circular order from the Grand Signior for the observation of a day of humiliation throughout all the provinces of his empire, (in consequence of the common success of his enemies,) which has lately been published, in which the strictest abstinence is enjoined to all true Mussulmen. The Musti, and those belonging to the church, were to appear dressed as penitents, and in all public places to implore the assistance of the Almighty. At Mecca, the sepulchral urn of Mahomet was to be exposed to the people with very singular ceremonies. The inhabitants and pilgrims were to march six times round the urn, singing in a doleful manner the song of calamity; a solemn and general procession of twenty-five miles round was to conclude the whole in the following order: I. Six hundred persons clothed in habits stained with blood, their heads uncovered, their feet naked, bearing urns filled with the bones of the dead, armed with broken spears, bows, arrows, &c. II. Three hundred penitents in garments covered with blood and ashes, making loud lamentations, beating their breasts, &c. III. Six hundred naked men from the head to the middle, flinging their shoulders and sides with branches of thorns, till their blood runs down to the ground. IV. The urn of the Prophet borne by 30 Spahis, without turbans, surrounded by 30 Pachas, with drawn scymiters in their hands, to assassinate upon the spot whoever should have the presumption to regard with an irreverent eye the ashes of Mahomet, and to throw their bodies immediately to the dogs for food. V. At every fifth part of a mile they cut the throat of a Jew, and slay an ass; so that during the procession, one hundred and twenty-five Jews, and as many asses are left on the road, bathed in their blood. VI. Thirty Pachas, defiled with the blood of the Jews, bearing horse whips, with which they continually strike the ground in order to raise the dust. VII. Three hundred Janissaries with staves interlarding mercy of God. VIII. The Visier, with a sky-coloured turban, mounted on a lame jackass, which he continually strikes on the head with a bullrush, crying "pardon O Lord, my ingratitude!" IX. A chest filled with gold, which is distributed to the poor. X. The solemnity is closed with a great multitude, hermits penitents, &c. who cut themselves with knives and invoke the deity to give them power over their enemies.

March 27. A foreign Ambassador at our court is said to have demanded a categorical answer, relative to the intentions of Great Britain, should the King his Master find it absolute necessary to oppose the Russian court in the present war against the Grand Signior.

We are informed, that six ships of the line are to be added to the fleet now fitting out for the Mediterranean; and that they are to carry over a body of land forces, to serve as a reinforcement to the garrison of Gibraltar and Minorca.

We are well informed that a cabinet-council is appointed to be held in a few days for the sole purpose of determining upon measures to be taken in case Remonstrances is to be sent from the different petitioning counties.

It was remarked by some Gentlemen who were present at the time the Minority were proceeding to the Mansion-house, that a great part of the populace had tickets in their hats, on which was the following inscription: "Annual Parliament: Equal Representations. Place and Pension Bills." And also that this was the universal cry of the people, which sufficiently evinces it to be their opinion, that the want of redress in these important points is the basis of all their grievances.

It is mentioned with triumph at the West end of the town, that the coup de grace has been given to the feeble efforts of the opposition, by the late address of both houses.

It is said the expenses attending the Lord Mayor's feast on Thursday, did not amount to less than 10,000l.

It is reported that three popular citizens will sooner suffer the severest punishment, than bend the knee in a certain place.

The Ministry seem to depend on the old observation for their safety, as they cannot rest it on the goodness of their cause, "That pillars will break the force of winds."

It is confidently said, in case the present Speaker of the House of Commons should be appointed Lord Chancellor, which is now looked on as certain, that William de Grey, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, will be put in nomination as a candidate to succeed him in the chair.

It is now said, that as soon as the Parliament is prorogued, Lord North will resign as first Lord of the Treasury, in favour of Earl Gower, in order that his Grace the Duke of Grafton may come into the Ministry again, by succeeding the latter as president of the Privy-council.

It is positively asserted, that to-morrow Edward Thurlow, Esq; will kiss hands on being appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General.

Lord Bute will be in town the week after the prorogation of parliament.

They write from Constantinople, that they had just received the disagreeable news of 35 fail of Turkish transports having been lost in a storm, on the Black sea.

They write from Leghorn, that the Ottoman Porte has actually been obliged to buy the neutrality of several petty Italian and other states in the present war, whom they formerly despised.

The Confederates of Poland, since their late defeat by the Russians, we are told, being unable any longer to keep the field, now range the country, like so many banditti, in small bodies, plundering and destroying what they can lay hands on.

Advices is said to be received of an insurrection of the inhabitants of New Orleans against the Spanish Governor, which cost a deal of bloodshed, and was not quelled when the letters came away.

The Count de Vaux is fallen greatly under the displeasure of the French King, for some late disadvantageous transactions respecting the Island of Corsica.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's.

Our cordiality, which once cemented this island like an affectionate family, is now at an end. We have been hitherto happy in our governors, and received the present one with every mark of regard, but we now pray for his speedy removal. Seven assembly-men, in one day, have been clapped into gaol. Mr. Brian declared, his death was owing to a fever taken during his confinement. Expulsions and re-elections have produced a petition and remonstrance to the Governor to dissolve the Assembly; but he is against giving that satisfaction. We have sent home for Messieurs Dunning and Wedderburne's opinions on this new and alarming affair.

The Duke of G—n told Lord C—m in the House of L—ds the other day, that he should not be so severe on the rewards bestowed on others by the Crown, while it is notorious he had for his own services, *Peer, Pension, and Punsent*.

We are much concerned to tell the Public, that several large Vessels are already sailed with Ballast, and many more will follow them in a few Days, belonging to Philadelphia and New-York, whose usual Loading of Spring Goods, generally amounted to about 300,000l. but now Necessaries for their Passage was all they required.

A Motion, we hear was made on Tuesday Night by the E. of M. that the E. of C. be committed to the T—r, for several spirited Assertions; which Motion the Chairman was tender of putting, well knowing the Majority would be for the Question; and therefore no Notice was taken of it: But about 12 o'clock the same Nobleman renewed his Motion, which was received in the same Manner; at last L. C. got up, and desired to know whether he was to be sent to his new Lodgings, or might be permitted to retire to his old ones, as it grew late, and he felt the Gout coming on him very fast. L. M. finding no support, withdrew his Motion.

We hear a Prosecution was certainly commenced last Night against the Publisher of the third Number of the Whisperm.

The Pretty Nancy, Thomas, from New York to Lisbon and Corke, was driven from her Anchors in the Tygus, and forced out to Sea in a violent Storm of Wind on the 18th ult. the same Day she lost her main Top mast, Mizzen-Mast and Bowprit; and it continued blowing for several Days. They were forced to cut away all her other Masts, and throw Part of her cargo overboard: A plank then starting, she became so leaky, that all her Hands were obliged to ply at the Pumps to keep her above Water, and with great Difficulty she is arrived at last at Kinsale under Jury Masts, and with the Loss of one of the Crew, who was washed over board.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 1.

At two o'clock this morning, Prince Charles received an express from Vienna, with an account that the Imperial army of Russia, after their retreat from the suburbs of Bender, had retired as far into the Poland as the environs of Kanetzpo, where being joined by 69 thousand chosen Russian troops, they immediately advanced to Bender, at which place they arrived at night, the 1st of February, the eve of the grand festival of the Mussulmen, and at one o'clock the following morning stormed the gate of St. Sophia, of which they were in possession after a short contest; forty thousand Russians immediately entered the city, the Turks being in their Mosques. An incredible slaughter and plunder was made before any quarter could be granted. The loss of the Russians was inconsiderable, in comparison of the bloody slaughter of the Turks, of whom, it is imagined, no less than 30,000 have perished by the sword. One hundred and thirty-nine pieces of brass ordnance, 250 iron cannon, the latter mostly unserviceable; 47 quintals of powder, the baggage of the new Grand Vizir, the Basons of five Bakhaws, the Seraskier's tents and women, fifty pair of colours, 19 standards, 300 camels, the military chest for

the payment of the Janissaries, lately sent from Constantinople, and an incredible quantity of rich baggage, were taken in Bender.

Such was the ardour of the Cossacks, that they pursued the Tartars through the gate of Borist, and, when the express left Bender, the Russian light troops had made a continued slaughter of them as far as Oblucke, upon the Danube, where the regiments of Livonia and Nevo-grod, forming a body of 6000 grenadiers, with 12,000 light troops, and a train of light artillery, were in full march.

There are more than common apprehensions about Minorca, as a small Spanish fleet has been joined by another off Toulon. Two Irish Generals have engaged their heads to reunite Minorca and Jamaica to the crown of Spain, once such valuable jewels there.

It is reported that a fleet of observation is now fitting out; the command of which it is said will be given to Sir Charles Bridges Rodney.

It is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, will embark on board the squadron now fitting out at Portsmouth, and is said to be intended for the Mediterranean.

The style of two foreign Ambassadors here, is said to have been strangely altered within these few weeks past. One of them being questioned by a Noble Earl, concerning the great naval armaments of his master, made this laconic reply: "My Lord, you yourself have declared in Parliament, that these are only news-paper stories; calculated for the purposes of Change-alley."

March 14. It is now confidently asserted, that the Parliament will certainly rise before the 12th of April.

It is thought, that if a certain Remonstrance should be referred to the consideration of a great Assembly, it will certainly be ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, at the best answer that can be given to it.

The Sheriffs of this city have been waited on by several very respectable citizens, to return them thanks, for their manly and spirited behaviour at St. James's, on Friday last, when they so nobly asserted the dignity of the city, as a corporation.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, contradict the late report of very large commissions having been received there for American exportation, in consequence of the late report of an intended repeal of the duties on sundry articles; on the contrary, trade is as dull as before.

It is in agitation, we hear, for warehouses or stores, as they are called, to be settled in our several male-content colonies, under the immediate protection of government, and the goods to be exported for the first year, at the public charge, in respect to freightage, and sold at a profit only that will be sufficient to discharge the cost of agency and other great expenses, whereby the purchasers can be supplied so very cheap with British manufactures, as will, no doubt, allure the discontented Americans to purchase them, maugre all their boasted resolutions and affections to the contrary. This really appears the most sensible, as well as the least violent method ever thought of by the administration, to bring back the colonies to reason, and revive the dying commerce of the mother country.

It is reported, that a great naval officer has advised the King to put the royal navy into the most respectable condition.

If credit may be given to some private letters from Petersburg, nothing less than the entire demolition of Constantinople is threatened by the Russian generals (in case of an obstinate resistance) should they be able to penetrate thither.

By advices received yesterday from Russia, we are informed, that the Empress is now fitting out another fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line, the command of which will be given to Admiral Misaki, who greatly distinguished himself in the late war.

March 30. Wednesday, at twelve o'clock there was a very numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster, at Westminster-hall, according to a previous notice advertised for that purpose.

Sir Robert Bernard took the chair, which was placed on the upper step of the Court of Common Pleas about twelve o'clock, attended by Dr. Willson, — Connell, Esq; Mr. Martyn, Mr. Churchill, and a Number of gentlemen from the Standard Tavern, where they had a previous meeting. Mr. Martyn opened the Assembly by acquainting the freeholders, that he held in his hand a petition remonstrance, and address to his Majesty for a redress of grievances, which was agreed to by the Chairman, and committee of the electors of Westminster, and hoped it would likewise meet with their concurrence. Upon which the chairman got up and asked, "Whether it was their pleasure it should be read." On the general cry of "read, read," Mr. Martyn read it with a proper emphasis and audability. The subject of the remonstrance contained little more in substance than that lately presented by the Livery of London, except the last article.—It is to the following purpose:

"That as his Majesty was graciously pleased to signify to the Remonstrants of the city of London, That he would always be ready to hear the complaints of his people, and willing to redress them; that they the electors of Westminster, depending on his royal word, now claimed that redress; and therefore requested of his Majesty, that, as a very essential part of the rights of the people were taken away, by the authority exerted by the — of — choosing a R— of their own, instead of accepting one chosen by them; that to restore the constitution to its original state, his Majesty would be pleased to do — the p—t P—t."

This Remonstrance being nem. con. agreed to by the holding up of hands, Mr. Martyn made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Connell, that the Chairman and Committee (twenty-five in number) should sign it, in behalf of the whole, and

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immediately wait on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive it. This motion was likewise universally assented to; and the business of the day was conducted with great order and unanimity, and an address of thanks voted to Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. the Chairman, for his great care and attention to the interests of the Electors of Westminster in particular; and to the good of the constitution in general.

Mr. Martyn addressed himself to them; and recommended that if they attended the Committee to St. James's, they would preserve good order.

After which Sir Robert Bernard, — Connelley, Esq; and Mr. Martyn, went from the Standard Tavern to St. James's; and it being leaveday they were admitted. — Sir Robert delivered the Remonstrance open into the King's hands; his Majesty made no answer, but gave it to one of the Lords in waiting, who delivered it to another Lord and he to a Groom of the Bedchamber, who carried it off.

On the return of the crowd from Westminster-hall they met the Speaker of the House of Commons going in state, whom they attended from Parliament-street to Westminster, with continual groanings and hissings. Some of them were so indecent as to run up to the side of the carriage, and insult him.

It is said that Lord P——y was ordered to his regiment in Ireland, to prevent his taking the chair at the above meeting on Wednesday, on which day he set out for Ireland.

It is confidently said that tho' the Westminster-members were desired to present the Westminster Remonstrance, they declined having any thing to do with it.

We are assured from the best authority that it was last Night resolved in C——l, in case any more remonstrances should be presented to the King, to give them the same reception as that of Westminster.

Letters patent have passed the great seal, containing his Majesty's grant of an annuity or yearly pension of £3000. on the Irish establishment, to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Baron Camden during Life, or until his son Jeffery Pratt, Esq; shall become one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer of Great-Britain.

March 31. It is said that in order to prevent any obstructions remaining against Mr. Wilkes's enlargement on the 18th of April next, the Bills of Right gentlemen will discharge the remaining part of his debts, and Mr. Wilkes is to enter into obligations to repay them after a limited time.

March 34. Yesterday there was a numerous levee at St. James's. Both Houses of Parliament, preceded by their respective speakers, went in a grand procession from St. Stephen's Chapel to St. James's, and presented the address.

We are told that Lord Ch——m intends being present in Westminster-hall, on Wednesday next.

The meeting in Westminster-hall on Wednesday next is expected to be a very full and respectable one, of the electors of that City and Liberty.

Last night the houses in the principal streets from Temple-bar to the Mansion-house were illuminated.

There is a curious triumphal car preparing for Mr. Wilkes against the day of his enlargement, in which that gentleman is to be brought in triumph from the King's Bench to the London Tavern.

Venice, March 1. We are informed from Barcelona, that ten Spanish men of war are cruising in the Straights of Gibraltar, to observe the motions of the Russian fleet; and the last letters from Provence assure, that there are actually in the ports of that province 23 ships of the line 10 frigates, and six chebecks, ready to put to sea.

Venice, March 3. The arrival of the Russian fleet gives a great deal of uneasiness to the Divan, All the Greeks, who inhabit the Morea, have just been disarmed anew; and Pacha of Salonica has signified to the inhabitants of Macedonia, that if they give room for suspecting that they carry on the least correspondence with the Russians, they shall be directly put to the sword, their effects confiscated, and their houses destroyed from the very foundation.

General Orloff is here with large sums of money, which he is to distribute to the Greeks of Dalmatia in order to induce them to declare for Russia.

B O S T O N .

May 7. The Goods lately imported from London contrary to Agreement are reshipping with all possible Dispatch on board the Lydia Capt. Scott, who will sail in two or three Days. The Meeting of the Trade stands adjourned to Wednesday next 9 o'Clock at Faneuil-Hall.

At the Meeting of the Body of the Trade and others in Faneuil-Hall on Saturday last, a Letter was sent in by one of the Importers, offering to set up two Ships in Town if his Goods might be admitted to be sold; but the public spirited Tradersmen rejected it with Contempt, alleging that they chose rather to be cut of Business, than have it at the Expence or Risk of the Liberty of their Country.

Last Thursday the Premium of Four Guineas on the best Piece of Broad Cloth bro't to Edes and Gill's Printing Office for Sale, of 12 Yards long and 7 Quarters wide, was adjudged to Mr. Toby Cambridge and Co. of Lynn, who from the 1st of June 1769 to May 1st 1770, have made upwards of 500 Yards of Broad Cloth from 5 and a half to 8 Quarters wide; and upwards of 3000 Yards of narrow Cloths from the 1st of April 1769; to the 1st of April 1770. — And the Premium of Two Guineas was adjudged to Mr. Abel Golding of Marlborough, for the best Piece of Serge, which in the Opinion of the Judges far surpasses any Piece imported from Great-Britain for at least ten Years past.

At the General Election held at Newport last Wednesday, the following Gentlemen were chosen.

Hon. JOSEPH WATSON, Esq; Governor.
Hon. DARIUS SESSIONS, Esq; Dep. Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.
Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 6.
"I have had many to visit me this Morning, asking this Question, What will now be done? I answered, the Ships in the North-America Trade must go there empty; I pray the People may stand firm in the Agreement they have entered into for another Year; and it is much wished by all, who are Friends to the Liberties of free-born Englishmen here, of whom there are a great Number in this Kingdom. — Lord North, I was informed, before I got into the House of Commons, said to this Effect, That the People of Boston, who began the Association, were going on with their Importations from hence, nearly as before; having broke their Faith with New-York and Philadelphia, who had been true to their Agreement; which, tho' unwarrantable and illegal, yet their being true to their Agreements did them Honour. How it will prove, I do not pretend to say, but certain it is, that great Quantities of Goods are gone, and going to that Place. — I hope they have not been ordered by any that entered into the Non-Importation Agreement, but by Governor Bernard's Son, and those who joined in the Opposition; tho' his Father, Mein the Printer, and many others, say, that it is in a great Degree general; but he it as it may, it has much hurt the Cause of America, if not lost it; for the present Year.

"I can assure you, from all I have observed, or can learn, the most serious and sensible People in England, are much and deeply impressed with a Sense of their and our Situation; inasmuch as the Ministry, and such a one as they think it is, can carry every Point they please in Parliament, without any Regard to the constitutional Rights of the Subject. In short, unless this Nation gets engaged in a War, or something turns up which we cannot foresee, I have no Idea (nor have I heard one good Reason given by any Body, to make me think) that the present Ministry, or the Majority, which is the same Thing, will not hold their Ground, and continue their Schemes of ministerial Oppression, till their Measure is full."

West-India R U M,
OF the best Quality, and a few
Hogsheads of Mulcovado Sugars, TO BE SOLD by
Cornelius P. Low in Wall-Street. 27 30

WILLIAM NEILSON,
IS removed to the House in which
Messrs. Thompson and Alexander, lately lived, being the same formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Franks, in Great Dock-Street, near the Countess Market, where he hath for Sale on very low Terms.

A fresh Assortment of 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, just imported in the Brig Conway, from Newry. — Also,
A large Assortment of the following G O O D S,
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black sattinets, gold and brown superfine muslinets, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of striped and printed lincens and cottons, gold and red cross barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd lincens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all colours, taylor's threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swanskin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd frizes and rattens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled lincens and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins, &c. 26 28

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

A HOUSE to be let, the upper
End of Bridge-Street, near the Fort: — Inquire of
(26 30) JOHN HAMERSLY.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of Pet-Baker's-Hill,
Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,	Brewers do.
Best Velvet ditto,	Cork Soles for Shoes,
Common fine do.	Corks for Womens Clogs,
Phial do.	Swimming Corks,
With all Sorts of common	Jar, Stone, Mustard and
Corks,	Snuff Bottle Corks,
N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for swimming,	Floats for Fishing Nets,
which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s.	
per Bag.	

WANTS Employ,

A Person who hath taught School in the City of New-York, some Time ago, with much Approbation, and can be well recommended, would now willingly undertake, Instruction of Youth in a private gentleman's family, on moderate Terms, or teach a School, where there is a proper Vacancy. What he proposes to teach is, reading English with Propriety, and agreeable to the Rules of English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal, Book-keeping in the most modern and practical Manner Trigonometry, and Navigation. Enquire of the Printer.

Run-Away from the Subscriber, living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April last, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Bellow, born in Barbados, about 23 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when she went away, a blue striped Homespun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waistcoat, lined with Osnaburgh, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white cross bar'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Negro Wench to her Master, shall have Five Dollars, Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may rest fully assured of having the Severity of the Law put in force against them. (26 29) RICHARD HARRIS.

JOSEPH and THOMAS PEARSAL,
WATCH-MAKERS,

HAVE removed from the Place where they formerly lived, to the House nearly opposite, (where Haddock and Bowne lately lived) between Beckman and Burling's Slip; where they still continue their Business as usual.

New-York, May 18, 1770.
THE SUBSCRIBER informs his kind Customers and others, that he has removed his School opposite to Capt. Joseph Stiles; in the Street which leads directly from the Fly-Market to the Oswego.
(26 29) H. Hughes.

TO BE SOLD,
AT public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 9th of June next, the house and lot of ground, with the store house on the rear, situate in Dock-Street, now in the possession of Mr. William Ludlow, next door to Mr. Henry Cuyler's, being the most convenient stand for a Merchant of any in this City, the purchaser to receive the rent to the first of May next; bonds with good security will be taken for payment: An indisputable title will be given for the same.
New-York 9th May, 1770. 27 20.

Wants a Place,
A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended; enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET, on LEASES for ever,
In Lots of 300 Acres each;

A Tract of rich land, in the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; no part of said tract is above a mile and a half from navigable water. — Also another tract of land round the Bay of Treacatie, the best situation for fishing round the whole island, and the land fertile, and a rich soil: This last will let in leases for a term of years; there is a great quantity of cleared ground on it, with many houses; the cleared land will be let in such proportions as to enable every settler to maintain his family and stock, by his farm, from the first settling. For further particulars, inquire of the printer.
None need apply but such as can pay their own passage and other necessary expences. 26 29

To be sold, at public Vendue,
On Friday the 18th Instant MAY, on the Premises,
A Lot of Ground, No. 105, in the East Ward of the City of New-York, lying on Frankford-Street, near Cuyler's Sugar House. The Lot is in Front on the Street, 25 Feet, the same in Rear, and 100 Feet in Length. An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser, by me
26 29 SAMUEL DE MAREST.

JACOB HALLETT, TAYLOR,
REMOVED from the Fly-Market to the house wherein Messrs. Ramson and Alline lived, the corner of Burling-Slip, at the sign of the Golden-pelican — where he now continues to serve his customers as usual, and all other Gentlemen that shall please to favour him with their custom. Likewise has for sale, broad-cloths, sagathies, rattens, shalloons, durans, fluffs, sewing silk, twist and thread, muslin, cambric, lawn, stuff shoes; silk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs; Russia duck, osnaburgh, cotton, linen, and worsted stockings; snuff, cotton, bones and green tea, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, molasses, rum, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash. 26 29

New-Jersey, May 18, 1770.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the respectable PUBLIC, That he hath, at much Expence, constructed a large elegant, and commodious House at Passaic-Falls; for the Entertainment of Travellers in general, and Parties of Pleasure in Particular; where they may depend on being served with every Thing in the best Taste that his rural Situation will admit of, which, for Variety of curious and entertaining Objects, is equalled by no other Place in any of the neighbouring Provinces. — And in Order to facilitate the Enjoyment of such a great Number of the most exquisitely delightful Curiosities, he hath erected a convenient Stage, with a careful and obliging Driver, who will set out at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, on Monday the 1st Instant for Powles-Moock, where he will arrive about 4 in the Afternoon, and return on the next Day. — He will set out again on the Friday following, and return on Saturday, at the same Hours. — This Service he will continue to discharge with the utmost Fidelity during the Summer Season. — The Price to Passengers is 3s. 10d. going, the same for returning, and for those that are taken up or dropped by the Way, 2 Pence each Mile.

Whatever Encouragement this Undertaking receives, the Public may be assured, that it will be gratefully acknowledged by its
Very humble Servant,
CORNELIUS NEELIE.

N. B. A good Cook, Man or Woman, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Subscriber. 26 29

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living at Stirling Ironworks, an indentured Irish Servant Man, named William Derwin, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, dark brown Hair, a thick well set Fellow, has a Scar on his left Eyebrow, made by the Blow of a Shovel, speaks good English: Had on when he went away, a striped blue and white Lincsey Jacket, and a Green Cloth Waistcoat, with a Piece of Black Cloth put in the Back, to make it wider, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, or perhaps a Pair of Osnaburgh Trowsers, and it is likely he may have a blue Broad-Cloth Coat; he is supposed to have gone away with one Thomas Butler, a coarse thick set Irishman, very much pitted with the Small-Pox; also it is very likely he may be in Company with another Irishman, named Edward Hefferman, a stout thick well made Man, who went away at the same Time. — Whoever takes up and secures said Runaway, in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. And all Persons and Masters of Vessels in particular, are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him away, as they will answer it at the Peril.
Stirling, April 15th, 1770. 26 29 ABEL NOBLE.